1655. 1655.

HYPOCRISIE DISCOVERED:

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Further Manifestation of the secret Designe, Practices and intentions of the *Protector*, so called, to seat himself in, and be vested with the Power and Office of chief Magistrate in this Nation, contrary to those many Declarations, Engagements, and Protestations in opposition thereunto, not onely as it was contrary to an Act of Parliament, made after many out-goings of God, against the late King and his Monarchy, but also as it did oppose the Kingdome and Interest of our Lord Jesus.

Isa. 29. 15,16. *Wo to them that seek deep to hide their Counsel from the Lord, and their works are in the dark, and they say, who seeth us, and who knoweth us. Surely your turning of things up-side-down shall be esteemed as the Potters clay, &c.*

To the READER.

BEing a little affected with the sence of the dishonour brought upon the Name, Works and wayes of God, the pretious Cause and Interest of Christ, and his poore people at this day; and that therein many as I hope truly fearing God are consenting and drawn aside by the deceiving of the Protector (so called) through the too high estimation and good opinion they have of that person, for such being dealt with for strengthning his hands in this way of his own choosing, they will acknowledge his turning short upon former professions, whereby Saints were engaged, and his apparent evill in his accession to, & worse administration of the Government. But yet defend themselves with a hope (their advantages in siding and pertaking with him, tending to blinde their eyes) that there may be good intentions and integrity at the bottome; forgetting (as is to be feared) that the appearance of evill is to be avoided, and not the least committed, for the greatest good; And though I am far from taking pleasure to rake into the Sores and Infirmities of any, knowing so much of my own; yet for the Lord his work and Peoples sake, to rescue the feet of some and prevent others from falling into his snare; yea for his sake also, if the Lord so please to blesse it (with whom private applications have not prevailed) the lancing of a putrified sore being necessary, and in order to its Cure: I have thought it my duty, therein also, I trust, following the minde of the Lord, who is making his folly manifest unto all, that he may proceed no further, a little in some particulars to open him and his wayes.

HYPOCRISIE DISCOVERED, &c.

IT might be remembred with what cheerfulnes of heart out of love, to the Lord & his work (when the last invasion was from *Scotland*, many of the choiseſt ſpirited Saints, came out of ſeverall parts of the Nation to ingage againſt them; What their entertainment alſo was from the Army, thoſe at *Warrington bridge* very well know. The new Moddel was never ſo ſlighted, ſcorned and reproached by the old Officers, and Army as theſe were; who inſtead of receiving acknowledgement for their ſo ſeaſonable appearance in the common-ſervice; were returned under as great contempt, as cou'd be poſſibly laid upon them: * The good People bearing all with meekneſſe and patience, unwilling to harbour a hard thought of him, who yet gave countenance to all the unworthy dealings they met with. Upon his return from the Battell at *Worceſter*, ſeverall Perſons (eminent for godlineſs) of the Congregations in and about *London* came to him, as to acknowledge the Lords goodneſſe in that his wonderfull appearance, ſo alſo that he would imploy his utmoſt endeavours with the Parliament, for the further improvement of it to anſwer the Lords deſigne, and the great expectations upon the hearts of his people. * To which he replyed amongſt other things, that there was no more hopes of drawing on the Parliament thereunto then was of making a Bar of Iron become a Lute ſtring; but deſired that they with the Congregations to which they did relate, would ſeek unto the Lord, to know his pleaſure in what was to be done upon them. That though they desired

* *Its worthy to be obſerved, that this enmity (now more heightned) in ſome Officers and others of the Army, againſt that ſpirit (now more refined) which then appeared in theſe godly perſons began to ſhew it ſelf, not only at* Warrington-bridge, *but alſo when* M. G. Harriſon *was with his Horſe in* Scotland, *which was ſome time before.*

* *When ſome complained of the ſo long delays of buſines in the Parliament, In anſwer thereunto, he did declare there was not above ſix men (if ſo many) in the Houſe that had a heart (or minded) to any thing. And when ſuch told him that therefore it was very requiſite a period ſhould be put to their ſitting; and others more fit, to be choſen in their rooms, and that the moſt publique ſpirited people of the Nation did much deſire it: This he could not but acknowledge ought to be ſo; yet did ſo fear that honeſt ſpirit which preſt after it, that he durſt not venture to go about it, leaſt the power coming too much into their hands, he ſhould be hindred of what we*

fired to acknowledge the Parlia- *may now perceive he had then propounded*
ment in those many worthy things, *to himself. And therefore did go on with*
wherein it had pleased the Lord of *the Parliament, though they had not a*
his grace to own them; yet were *heart to do any thing till such time (as is*
they perswaded, that he had cut *well mentioned) they begun to entrench*
them short of spirit to the residue of *upon him; the plain truth is, there was*
his work; and therefore did pro- *such juggling (in the letting them sit so*
pose that a short time of six Moneths *long, afterwards dissolving them; in chu-*
or thereabouts might be put, beyond *sing the Little-Parliament, and some of*
which the Parliament might not sit, *them contriving to bring the Power to*
and in the interim care to be take for *him) that it would take up too much time*
qualifications of persons to be elect- *and paper to declare it.*
ed to succeed in the Government; which might be furnished by the Lord, for the carrying on of his work, whereupon by very harsh (not to say reviling) speeches, he soon discovered that he was altered from what he seemed to be when formerly they had been with him, being fallen with some of the grandees of the Parliament, by whose means as was then feared and as since evident ground is given to judge, he hoped to bring about some ends of his own, and so slighting them and the advice so solemnly brought unto him, having formerly ingaged them to aske councel from the Lord, they were dismissed; but left this behind with him to pause upon; That seeing he would not hear, they would turn unto the Lord, whose ears are alwayes open to the cryes of his People: And its observable that hence forth instead of improving the Talents God had put into his hands for advance of his Work, the good of his People and the whole Nation, he rather put himself into a contrary course appearing with an uncontrowlable violence for the carrying on the Act of Oblivion to ingratiate himself, which effectually he did) with that generation, from whom all our troubles arose; wherein was forgiven to them; three times more then would have paid many poor and well-affected; the mony due to them upon Publique Faith, (which in the Parliaments streights had been advanced) and other publique debts, and they put into a capacity of oppressing their well affected Tenants and Neighbour, as by sad experience hath been found, besides many other mischiefs that Act produced; and though there wanted not those who in love and faithfulness, desired to deal with and perswade him to desist his violence in that which was to gratifie the common enemy, and grieve the Saints and well-affected: he turned the deaf-ear to all, laying hold upon every thing that tended to please the multitude, rather then the good People of the Nation (and termed them a discontented blood thirsty people, that would never be satisfied till they had raked out their bowels,) living at a rate far above the ordinary sphear, carrying it yet faire with the Parliament; who would not deny him (or rather from whom he would not be denyed) any thing wherein

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he appeared, untill it pleased the Lord to engage us in a War with *Holland*, which those who were chiefly entrusted with the management of it, (I mean the Commissioners for the Admiralty and Navy) endeavoured to carry on effectually, and so as might not increase the charge of the Common-wealth, and to that end reported their opinion to the Parliament, that (the work now lying at Sea) the defect of a sufficient number of Seafairing men might be supplyed out of the Land-army, which accordingly was done once or twice; but this continuing, he easily perceived would eclipse his greatnesse, and indeed frustrate his designe of setting up himself, and 3000. more of his Army being voted to go to Sea, he (who before reviled the Messengers of severall Churches for but mentioning that the Parliament should set a short time for their own sitting, and so go off with honour) with a Junto of his Officers resolves the dissolving of them, which is accordingly put in execution, but under a very specious pretence as by the Declaration of the Army upon that occasion, and by his Speech to those who succeeded in government appears, which compared with these his after actions too manifestly declares that all was but a Vizard to cover his ugly designe of enslaving the Nation to his lust; whereby (which is the bitternes of it) is brought such a reproach upon the Name, Wayes and people of God, as none but himself in respect of his high profession was capable of bringing the like.

The Parliament being dissolved, In a short time after, the supream Authority (by him and his officers is put into the hands of a certaine number of persons in an extraordinary manner brought together for the exercise thereof, as appeares by his speech to them, who at their first meeting wanted a name (and many yet are to seek what to call them) though after debate by a Vote of the major part (for they themselves divided about it) they were called (though very unlike to it) a Parliament: He with the Councel that had mannaged affaires in the intervale were called to sit with them, which all but himself and M. G. *Lambert* accepted of; Good people who rather suspect themselves then others (could not give way to any jealous thought of him) Judged his staying away was that he might not greaten himself, rather then that it was in order thereunto; but though he absented himself from the Parliament: where (to use his own terms) he would have been rendred very cheap (unlesse his sincerity to the worke and cause of Christ appeared) some there honoring men so farr as they honor the Lord, (and having mens persons no further in admiration (yet he failed not to ply the Councel where businesses of greatest concernment were transacted, which he kept much under his own girdle, and wanted not a daily account of what passed in the Parliament from his Brothers, Allyes, Officers and others, whose endeavour it was upon some pretence or other to obstruct every good businesse that came into debate, and so to render all their endeavours ineffectual for answering the

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great ends of their assembling, and beget some colourable ground of returning the power into his own hands. That meeting (as the sequel demonstrated) being designed, by [illegible] stirrop for him to mount into the Saddle, and all things being prepared in a morning (two hours at least earlier then ordinary) these get together into the Parliament-house and with as much gravity as formality, move the resigning the power accordingly, but this as early as it was, met with opposition, so that they durst not hazard a vote in it, but sneakingly withdraw without vote or adjournment to any other place or time, leaving a considerable number behinde, who were soon turned out by Musqueteers and the afore said run-aways subscribe a thing called a resignation, which is as significant, as if so many Porters or other persons had met to set up one of their own choosing: This resignation (contrived in private and subscribed at Whitehall) being brought to him (as one surprised in the businesse) calls upon his innocent Officers to go together, and pray that he might be guided what to do in it; And since upon occasions hath made very solemn Protestations of his ignorance in it, untill the resignation was brought to him, though its well known, he was acquainted with the contrivance long before. And himself had spoken to Sr. *Gilbert Pickering* to go to a meeting where the thing called the Government was framing, which also was read to him before the dissolution of that assembly; and the day before, (even the Lords day at his house) were met of his Brothers, Allyes, Officers and dependents, about the number of forty, who there agreed their early meeting at the house the next morning, to vote (as is aforesaid) the translating to him, but they sayling, by the opposition they met with, his Souldiers were ready to force, what by fraud the others could not bring about. The vaile being now taken off, he sits down in the Seat of them (to wit, the late King and his race, whom the Lord had plucked up, and presently appears acting their Principles, casting off the work of God, seeking nothing but his own settlement: for which he knew in reason he had laid a good foundation by the Act of Oblivion, and other popular Acts; but especially by setting the edge of his Power against the poor despised people that had been faithfull to the Lord and his work in the former wonderfull dispensations, and reproaching those honest hearts of that Assembly (called the little Parliament) who were turned out of the House as enemies to Magistracy, Ministry, and Propriety, because they agreed not to gratifie him in his lust.

The first considerable fruit of [illegible] Government, after he had sworn to govern according to Law, and the Paper called the Instrument of Government, is contrary to them all, the imprisoning Mr. *Feake*, Mr. *Powel*, and Mr. *Simpson*, persons unspotted in their lives and conversations, all Ministers and labourers in the work of the Gospel, and such as are not inferiour to many in the Nation, having been eminently owned by the Lord in

his work, much more of the like nature after appeared. M.G. *Harrison*, Col. *Rich*, M. *Cary*, Quart. M. G. *Courtney*, M.G. *Overton*, Cornet *Day*, Mr *Spittlehouse*, *John Jones*, Col. *Allured*, [illegible] to this day remain in prison against whom no crime is objected, but its said they may have their Liberty if they will, though when that is inquired into, it cannot be, unless they will engage to the present Government; which is contrary to their consciences, to acknowledge him as an authority, much less a rightful Authority over them, and which is worse, to binde them up from following the Lord, how signall soever his appearances should be: With all haste, also in order to settlement at home, the peace must be concluded with the Dutch, and that upon tearmes sufficiently dishonorable, after all the eminent appearances of the Lord, in every engagement; leaving the guilt of bloud, in a very great measure, at the door of this Nation; which both the long sitting and the little Parliament did abhor to assent unto, being throughly sensible that the finger of God, and not their lust had led them into that war, but this must be done also under fair pretence of having peace with Protestants, that the more vigorously a war may be carried on against Antichrist, but was not this to make himself wiser than God, and indeed is it not plain, that the meaning of it was, that he might have ships and men to bring home gold from the Indies, whereby as he had set up himself, so he might maintain himself in despight of all; and this being blasted, the return of gold failing, no stone must be left unturned, for getting it nearer home, the good and well-affected will not be deluded by him; and now he that would not be diss[illegible]rrying on the Act of Oblivion (though told that thereby he would be cast out of the hearts of good people, which he himself confessed, that he thought it would tend much thereunto) with a high hand unjustly and unrighteously breaks the same, to raise a revenue, whereby he may be enabled further to oppresse them and others. This together with his reducing the forces, and abridging their pay for his own ends, and self preservation, which he would never be drawn unto for the sake of the Lord, his work, and the Nations ease, doth evidently to half an eye declare by what principle he acted. Upon the same ground and principle (*Jeroboam* like, whatever is pretended) the National Parochiall Clergy, in their corrupt and Antichristian standing and maintenance; are upheld and imposed upon the good people of this Nation, and the succession thereof provided for, in a way as bad if not worse, then that which derives it self through the Papacy, and of this he greatly boasts in [illegible] page of his first Speech to the Parliament, as a blessed fruit of Government, to put a stop to that heady way (as he phrases it) of every one making himself a Preacher. When he hath been often heard in *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*; but especially upon *Pencland*-hils in *Scotland*, at *Glascoe* to the Presbytery there, and at *Edinburgh*, when he would maintain laymens preaching in opposition to the

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Scots that ſpoke againſt it, to urge that ſcripture, *Num.* 26.27,28,29. where word was brought to *Moſes* that *Eldad* and *Medad* propheſied in the Camp, and that *Moſes* (though his ſervant deſired him to forbid them) did ſay unto him envyeſt thou for my ſake: I would all the Lords people were Prophets, and that the Lord would put his ſpirit upon them; and as *Moſes* did judge his ſervant to be of a ridgid narrow ſpirit, becauſe he would have them forbidden propheſying; ſo himſelf judged the Scots and Preſbyterians to be of the ſame ſpirit, who would ſpeak againſt laymens preaching, of which ſee more in a Book intituled, *Several Letters and Paſſages between the Lord Gen. Cromwell and the Governour of Edenburgh Caſtle, with the Miniſters there, Page* 10 Let the Saints and Churches (even all that fear the Lord in theſe Nations) well weigh thoſe his words, its to be feared he can turn himſelf into any ſhape, as may beſt ſerve his deſignes; having formerly ſaid of the Earl of *Mancheſter*, that it would never be well ſo long as he kept thoſe hedge Prieſts about him, reflecting upon Mr. *Aſh* and Mr. *Good*, perſons of approved gifts and grace, who then waited upon his Lordſhip: yea, let this be compared with his Speech to the little Parliament, *folio*. But when it came to other tryals as in that of Wales, which I muſt confeſſe for my own part, I ſet my ſelf upon; if I ſhould inform what diſcountenance that buſineſſe of the poor people of God there had, who had watchings over them: Men like ſo many Wolves, ready to catch the Lamb aſſoon as it was brought into the World; how ſignally they threw that buſineſſe under foot, to the diſcountenancing of the honeſt people there, and to the countenancing of the Malignant party of this Commonwealth; I need but ſay it was ſo, many have felt it by ſad experience, who will better impart that buſineſs to you, which for my ſelf and fellow Officers, I think was as perfect a tryall of their ſpirits, (meaning the old Parliament) as any thing, it being known to many of us, that God hath kindled a ſeed there not to be parralleld, ſince the Primitive times: of this ſeed are thoſe, that have lately declared againſt him, by their Paper intituled, *A Word for God, or a Teſtimony on Truths behalf*, to which the Reader is referred for further ſatisfaction. Now its needfull you ſhould know what that buſineſſe in Wales was, that he would have you underſtand, met with ſuch oppoſition from that Parliament, as miniſtred occaſion to him and his Officers to break them; It was upon the beſt information, I can get, briefly thus: An Act was obtained enabling Commiſſioners to eject ignorant, ſcandalous and inſufficient Miniſters and Schoolmaſters, and to place in their rooms ſuch as ſhould be approved of for that high calling or to imploy ſome in an Itenerary way, as ſhould be judged moſt conducible for the ſpreading of the Goſpell. Theſe Commiſſioners vigorouſly put in execution this Act, ſo that in ſome Countyes there were not left above 5, or 6, of the old ſtock, few were found fit or willing to be ſettled in the room of the ejected, but many were encouraged

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and received maintenance out of the publique treasury to preach in an Itenerary way, whose labour were successful, and Schoolmasters fearing the Lord were settled in all Market Towns, and many considerable Parishes, the benefit whereof had they been continued, would soon have been discerned; but this Powers continuance was only for 3. years, which expired the *March* before the Parliaments dissolution. Many clamours (for lesse was not expected) were against those Commissioners, and Petitions fomented against them by the disaffected and Malignant party there. So that the Parliament, thought not fit to renew the Act (no other discouragement then this the wel-affected in Wales received from them) however the sequell declares, that if the Parliament laid their little finger for the crushing that seed (as his expression is, not to be parrelleld since the Primative times) I am sure he hath laid his loyns, and if their but looking a little asquint upon them declared they had no spirit to the further work; his setting himself in direct opposition thereunto, demonstrates what spirit he is acted by; and I doubt not, but the Lord in due time will give a Resurrection to that seed, both there and in other parts of the Nation. And it may not be forgotten, that it being perceived [illegible] fearing the Lord, and waiting for the salvation of Israel, that the [illegible] Parliament were declining in their zeal to and for the Lords Work and Cause; they appointed a Meeting at *Alhallows* (and from thence afterwards removed unto *Blackefryers*) once a week) to pray unto the Lord for the powering out of his spirit, the comming of Christs kingdome, and the performance of Promises and Prophesies relating to the same, and consequently removing out of the way whatsoever might let, and for the executing his judgments upon Babylon. This Meeting was under the discountenance of the Parliament; things being reported in the worst sence to several eminent Members thereof, though occasionally there were reflectings upon them, as a block in the way of the Lords work: but the touching upon their declining was so acceptable to him, that he incouraged his Officers and others to frequent the same; and Major *Packer* can tell you, that the General told him, he was a Rogue and Knave if he did neglect them; but not long after, when the pride, pompe and avarice of him and his Army, and their sleepinesse in the Cause of Christ came to be touched upon, and together therewith a jealousie that not with a right minde the Parliament had been dissolved, was discovered (as then and since appears, there was ground sufficient for such thoughts) he set himself in opposition to them, not contenting himself with railing and reviling speeches against the most eminent of them (for whom time was he had better words) but declaring that he would have his hands up in their blood to the sleeves, and would lay down his old bones in opposing them, venting many bitter and biteing reproaches (if not blasphemies) against the Lords Spirit, by which they were acted, calling it the spirit of the Devil, the ministration of evill

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Angels, a thousand times worse than the spirit of Antichrist, though he never went to hear and try, as faithfull freinds of his had earnestly desired him; and though formerly he had so much applauded the meeting, yet now sayes that from the first time of their meeting, the spirit of the Devill and not of God acted the same; at last he stirred up the Councell, during the sitting of the little Parliament to send for Mr. *Simpson*, and Mr. *Feake* by Warrant, who appearing thereunto, no matter being found to make good a charge against them, they were for that time dismissed, onely it is observable, that in this meeting Mr. *Feake* with much solemnity exhorted that as he should, they also would so speak and carry themselves as in the presence of God, the holy Angels and men, for that which should be said would be recorded in heaven; upon which Mr. *Feake* proceeded to deal faithfully with him (the then General) but was interrupted by him, and charged with falshood; Mr. *Feake* having among other things mentioned how much he was grieved for him, in tampering with the King, and that since *Worcester* fight the Army minding the dividing the Kings Lands, Houses and Parks, the spirit of Prayer was gone off from them, and that he had observed the Lords way in carrying on his work had been to furnish some to one part, and some to another part of it; some to that in *England*, others to that for *Ireland*, and others for *Scotland*; these three things the now called Protector objected against, as falshoods in these words, or to this effect: 'I speake as in the presence of God, Angels and men; yea, saith he, I call God to record upon your soul and 'mine; yea, I speak it in the Holy Ghost that these particulars are not 'true, affirming that he had not so much as a thought in him of tampering with the King, whilest one might go half the length of the Table; though it is well known that he with the Officers of the Army had kept three dayes at *Winsor* to shame and humble themselves for that their evill in the Propofals they had tendered the King, which was the onely thing Mr. *Feake* mentioned to demonstrate that their tampering; but besides this the Lord knows and himself knows, that he hath to several persons acknowledged what offers he had from the late King, as to Honours, &c. mentioning a *George* and Blew Ribbon, such simple knacks suitable to King-ship or Monarchy, if he would have complied with him, and said that his foot had almost slipt, and that he had faln into those temptations, but that the Lord delivered him, and seemed very much to blesse the Lord and rejoyce therein, whereby it plainly appears, he had not only thoughts of so doing, but did really tamper with him, which of necessity must hold longer than whilest one might go the length of the longest Table in *England*; with the like confidence he affirmed, that the spirit of Prayer was not gone off from the Officers, or that they had so minded their arrears, though the eminents for godlinesse amongst them frequently bemoaned it, that their meeting to seek and serve the Lord had been neglected, and for

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their minding their arrears, ſure it will not need that more words ſhould be uſed, their preſent poſſeſſions ſufficiently demonſtrate; nor will any of them that have but the leaſt ſpark of ingenuity deny the ſame. And for the third particular, ſayes he, you mean my Lord *Fairefax* (though Mr. *Feake* affirmed, he did not think of him, or had he any individuall in his eye) he good man (as his expreſſion was) by reaſon of his many bodily infirmities, and upon no other account declined that ſervice. But thoſe of the old Parliament who attended that godly renowned Perſon (for whoſe faithfulneſſe and uſefulnes the Lord is ever thankfully to be acknowledged) are able to affirm his anſwer to be to this effect. That he looked upon the People of *Scotland* againſt whom they were to ingage, as having many godly amongſt them, and that willingly he would not have his hand in the blood of any ſuch; nevertheleſſe did conceive that the Parliament were the Lords people, and might be carrying on the cauſe of God, wherein he ſhould gladly have been further ſerviceable; but that the Lord did very much cut him ſhort of ſpirit for that work, which (in humility) he conceived was, that ſome more worthy than he, who would bring more glory to God might be imployed in it; and that all might know, the work was Gods, and no mans, former experiences were ſufficient to evidence that, if he had been ſatisfied in his minde, bodily infirmities (under which he had laboured in the moſt of the War) would not have hindred his proceedings: This is the more largely expreſſed, becauſe he hath been frequently found in high aſſeverations, whereby he uſed to obtain credit, when its to be feared, he little conſiders what he ſpeaks; and at this time he had alſo prepared an Auditory of Aldermen, Citizens, Miniſters, and Officers of the Army, who doubtleſs (there not being time given to open this as now it is) went away taking for granted, that Mr. *Feake* had been left to ſpeak vainly and unadviſedly in theſe things; and there was and is cauſe to think that ſo ſolemn an appeal as this of his was, when he ſhould ſay he ſpeaks in the holy Ghoſt, and yet ſpeaks falſly, will not fall to the ground. And is not his profeſſion of love to thoſe he now perſecutes and impriſons a proof of his readineſſe to proteſt and affirm, what yet he hath little minded, for did he weigh what he ſayes, how durſt he boaſt, he loves ſome of them as his own ſoul; and yet when no crime is objected (though indeavours were not wanting by his own inſtruments to have drawn them, as others have been into their ſnares and intanglements) ſeparates them from the fellowſhip of Saints and other dear relations, hurrying them to remote and obſcure Priſons, without giving them notice to accommodate for the ſame, or let any know whether they were to go, though the tender yoakfellow of one of them was at that time in hourly expectation to be brought to bed, which more then in humane carriage (had not the Lord mercifully prevented) might have produced (as it greatly indangered) the death of Mother and Child; is it a fruit of ſuch love to be feaſting at Hampton-

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court *Hamman* like, *Eſter* 3. 15. the ſame day he ſends them to priſon, and doth not the removal of M. G. *Harriſon* from *Portland* where the Governor ſhewed him common reſpect) to the Iſle of Wight (as hath been boaſted for his better accommodation) ſpring from the ſame root ſeeing that ſince his comming thither, he might not receive a Letter from any or ſend ſo much as to his own wife, and this by ſpecial inſtructions from Court unleſſe the Officer there have the peruſal of it, and his wife comming to viſite him (beſides other great incivilities to her as well as him from the Commander there) muſt not ſtir out of the Caſtle until ſhe will go for good and all, or a ſervant to go forth to bring in neceſſarys or any friend ſpeak with him but under a guard.

Is the adding of Banniſhment to Mr. *Rogers* his bonds after more then 12. months cauſeleſſe Impriſonment, when his wife being but three dayes before delivered of Childe, lying weak of a Feaver, a fruit of ſuch love; what Goſpel-rule is there for ſuch expreſſions of Love? did the primitive Saints ſo manifeſt theirs? but the Scripture ſaith your Brethren that hated you caſt you out for my names ſake, &c. *Eſaiah* 66. 5. if they proceed to lay violent hands on, and beat their fellow ſervants, though they pretend to be brethren (yet the holy ſpirit (who beſt knows their deceitfull hearts) affirms they hate them, and though his words at ſome times, and to ſome perſons be ſmoother and ſofter than Butter and Oyle; yet War and a drawn ſword is in his heart: therefore at other times (for he can change his language as company & occaſion ſerves) he hath given his mouth to evill, and his tongue to ſlander, reproach and revile thoſe whom yet he will call Chriſtian friends and brethren. What ſhall we ſay to theſe things? he who time was (none more than he) quickned and invited others in ſtreights (and when the Lords work laboured under many difficulties) to aſſemble together to ſeek the Lord, is of a ſudden grown jealous of all ſuch meetings, and gives occaſion for the greateſt ſcandall that ever was upon them, as if their tendency were onely to ſedition, and inſtead of acknowledging the Lord and waiting for his counſel, Juntoes are held for the carrying on things according to the craft, wiſdome and policy of the world; It is termed no leſſe than Hypocriſie in the little Parliament to ſet apart and keep dayes of Humiliation within themſelves; and when any met more privately, as ſome did, that is branded with diviſion and carrying on deſignes, and this even to this day with more then ordinary confidence urged as true: May it not be feared that none would ſo report of and ſuſpect others, but ſuch as had themſelves abuſed the bleſſed ways and ordinances of God to bring about their own contrivances; and if this ſhould be ſo, ſooner or later they will feel and others ſhall ſee that God will not be mocked, who will bring hidden things to light, which is the joy of the upright, but the hypocrites fear. Now conſidering what comlineſs the Lords work had put upon this man, his great aptneſſe to deceive by his plauſible way of ſpeaking, the high profeſſion he made, and his

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too frequent calling God to witnesse, in all which most good men were more ready to condemn themselves than suspect him; it is no lesse then a very good finger of the Lord, that so far makes him manifest, as by the few forementioned particulars, though but as it were a comparing himself with himself, and that there hath been more rottennes in his way than any man (most curiously observing the same) is able to hold forth, The all-seeing God who searcheth and revealeth secrets, seemeth to declare, in as much as he hath most evidently turned his hand against him in most or all things, this man hath set his hand unto, since his more grosly turning off from the cause of God, which by what ensueth may a little appear. The Sandy bottom (his accesse to the Government, is grounded upon) being formerly touched, I shall here onely mention the aforesaid insignificant resignation, being in the Preamble of his Oath, laid as the foundation, and indeed that a busines so hatched and continued, and so early a comming to the House for a Vote to invest the Power in his hands should be frustrated, may not be esteemed lesse than a disappointment upon him from the Lord. And seeing also in the Preamble of his Oath is alledged, that upon full and mature consideration had thereof, and by the desires and advice of Persons of interest and fidelity in this Commonwealth, he had undertaken the government: there is the more ground to conclude, that in this, he and they were much left to themselves, that provision should not be made against that law which enacts, The Office, title, power, dignity, or Authority of King in this Nation, shall not reside in or be exercised by any single Person, and makes it treason for any by force of Arms or otherwise to be ayding or assisting to any persons, that shall by any way or means be promoting any to that Office, but the same remains and was a law in force when he lifted up his hand unto the Lord, that he would govern thereby.

And may it not be feared, that he rather designed to arrogate to himself the glory of these successes at *Dunbar* and *Worcester*, both given upon the 3. of *Septemb.* (the latter whereof when standers by, knew not the meaning of it, he tearmed the crowning mercy) rather then to give the same unto the Lord from whom they came, otherwise he would have remembred to have kept holy this day, which without due respect unto him, he assigned for the assembling his Parliament, the prophanation and prophaners of which day have been generally overtaken with signal judgments; and it was observed that the late King suffered in his reputation amongst the sober people of this Nation, and was ever on the declining hand from the time of his manifest neglect of that day. Who may not see that the Lord blasted this mans expectations from his Parliament, so on that day assembled, to whom in his first Speech, he sayes, That to see a free Parliament, he had desired as his life, and to keep them so, should be more then his life; and yet some faithfull Patriots, but using freedome in debate, which contrary to Parliamentary Priviledge he takes notice of, upon the 9. day (for

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wonders are not of long continuance) though ſworn not to imploy the *Militia* (the Parliament ſitting) without their Conſent, contrary to that Oath, and thoſe high profeſſions; he locks up the door of the Houſe, and by his Souldiers keeps out thoſe that will not comply with his intereſt. And was it not the Lords doing though the Houſe was ſo garbled, whereby at leaſt two part of three were his Councel, Allyes, Officers, and their relations; yet ſhould not confirm his Government, the onely and chief thing he aymed at; And no leſſe is the Lord to be acknowledged in turning their edge againſt himſelf, who had ſo much irritated them againſt thoſe, whom he tearmes the Fifth Monarchy men, a praying faithful (though a deſpiſed) people, whoſe chiefeſt crime occaſioning his rage upon ſuch, will be found witneſſing for the work of the Lord againſt his Apoſtacy and Uſurpation. To whoſe eare in Europe hath not the report reached of the Lords lifted up hand againſt him in the *India* undertaking, which is the more to be noted by us, in regard that he and all his Courtiers, upon all occaſions boaſted of it, as that whereby it ſhould appear he had not Apoſtatized, but effectually in the moſt prudent and beſt way was carrying on the Cauſe againſt the common enemy, which others by their giddineſs would have diſhonored and loſt. And that none might ſhare with him in the honour of it, even his garbled Parliament (without whom they ſitting nothing of that kind ought to have been done) by the old tricks of the Courtiers comming earlier than uſuall to the Houſe, muſt Vote (upon pretence of keeping under ſecreſie) the management of that Expedition to him and his Councel, who were not wanting to make all neceſſary Proviſions for ſuch an undertaking, and might well conclude (as they did) ſucceſſe anſwerable to what their hearts could deſire, unleſſe being faln under the Lords diſpleaſure their diſappointment ſhould be, (as by a miracle from him.) His Fleet and Forces go forth with all renown of former ſucceſſes and victories reputation, of wiſdome, courage and valour; and at their firſt arrivall before St. *Domingo*, the place deſigned to be poſſeſſed, the inhabiting Spanyard ſtruck with terrour, forſake the town for 3 days together, this advantage not being improved, they take courage and return for the defence of it. Near 10000. men are landed who marching towards it are incountred, repulſed by about 300. a ſecond attempt is made, and again they are put to flight, and near 1000. ſlain by fifty poor *Negroes*, Infidels and Idolaters, which in a ſence may be called the people of Gods curſe. Having in theſe incounters and by ſickneſſe loſt neer 3000. men or more, and ſo diſmaid, as that the ſhaking of the leaves, and the noiſe of Crabs become an affrighting to them, all courage and wiſdome being taken from them, quitting *Hiſpaniola* they reimbarque for *Jamaica*, where they are ſure to meet with no oppoſition; but what be the Lords further pleaſure concerning them is yet hid from us, onely note, ſoon after their arrival there, one of their Ships, which had in her greateſt ſtore of proviſions is ſet on fire, conſumed and loſt, and in return of part of the Fleet for *England*, the Vice-Admiral, a Ship of the 2d. rank periſhes in the Sea by fire, with about 150 men in her, ſo as the common Sea-men did obſerve and ſay, ſure this was no other then the Lords own finger againſt them; the certain account of Gods blaſting this expedition thus miraculouſly (ſo contrary to what he at the putting on of his Harneſs, had ſo vainly boaſted off) was brought unto him, when he was ſpeaking Peace and ſafety; and that none ſhould make him a-

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fraid, having broke in pieces the plots (as they are called at Court) that were against him by some Officers of the Armies of *England*, *Scotland*, of the Fleet, and that of the Caveleers; whereupon he vaunted, abusing that word, That no weapon formed against him should prosper: whereas it is conjectured, that the contrivance and management of the foresaid attempts were his own designes, and acted by some of his own Agents; at the same time also he had secured such of the 5th Monarchy-men (so called) of whom he had any jealousie, or could not be drawn to serve his lust; and having now (self-denyingly) disposed the government of *Ireland* to his son *Henry* (none like him for such a trust;) and that of *Scotland* also in hands fitted to answer his ends; it remained only, that he should make himself Lord Paramount, King or Emperor over the whole, and the succession in his heirs; for colour whereof a Petition was carrying on in the Army, City, and diverse Countries, yea, in Prisons. All which well becomes him, that hath not stuck to say of Ambition, as *Luther* of covetousnesse, The Devill had never tempted him to it; yea, that he could say in the same spirit *David* did. He was not puft in minde, he was as a weaned childe, he sought not high things. Now doth not this so signal a frustration of his hopes, give us grounds to judg that the Lord hath set himself against him for evill, and this being a stroak of his sending, there shall be found no healing of it, which through the pride and stoutness of his heart, he will not see nor acknowledg but sayes, 'He will repair the fallen Bricks with Free-stone, the Cicamore with Cedars. And as *Baalam* did beat his Asse though the Angel withstood him, he imprisons the instrument, *Venables* and *Penn* (who formerly whilest in the Lord work were found faithfull and often blessed with successe) as if the miscarriage had been through their treachery, when every eye may see, it was from God, who withheld wisdome and courage; but whilest his Physitians are applying plasters, and he is licking himself whole, Gen. *Blake* (which few have observed as they should) missing the Provisions sent to enable his continuance out, untill he should meet with and catch the Spanish Plate fleet (for which he had waited some time) returning empty handed. And thus when there is none shut up or left the mighty Lord, the Lord of hosts pleads the cause of his people, giving him a miscarrying wombe, and dry breasts, and so blasts him in both the ends of the earth, whereunto he had spread his wings to get name and fame, by two such Fleets, as scarce ever any King of *England* had at once upon the Seas; the charge of which Expedition a Million of mony did not defray. At last gold and silver every way sayling, we have an acknowledgment in the Preamble of his declaration for a Fast, that rebukes from God are upon him, but those for the evill and apostacy of others; not giving glory to God in confessing his own, and adding to this his riotous Feasting, and as is boasted with rare Musick, entertaining the Popish Ambassador of France, the day seven night before his fast, which is far from telling the Nations the Lord hath founded *Zion*, and the poor of his people shall trust in it, *Isa.* 14 32. Is there not strong ground of jealousie minister'd to fear, that his heart is hardened rather than humbled under the Lords mighty hand, who assuredly will not be mocked by him; and its to be hoped, his People will not be further deluded; for can any reasonably think, the War brought upon us from *Spaine*, which his lust provoked unto, and for which the anger of the Lord hath so smoaked against him, is (as in his Declaration, he would perswade)

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principally for the advancement of the kingdome of Christ, when at the same time, which is worthy observation, he makes Peace with *France*, a popish Nation, guilty of much blood of Saints, the forces within whose territories (among others) so lately and barbarously embrued their hands in the blood of the poore *Waldenses*, and by whose Ambassadour such grievous condition hath been obtruded on the remainder of them. Having thus opened the foregoing particulars, some whereof were not so generally known; and others (its to be doubted) not so duly observed, I shall now for the sake of those who would not be swayed by their fond affections, but their judgements grounded upon the word of truth, which is able to make the man of God perfect readily furnished to every good work, present a few scriptures which if the Lord please to open by his spirit (the best interpreter) may be of further use unto them. *Gal.* 2. 18. 'If I build again the things destroyed, I make my self a 'transgressor. *Isa.* 31. 1. Wo to them that go down to Ægypt for help, and stay on 'horses, and trust on charriots, because they are many; and in horsmen, because they 'very strong; but they look not to the holy one of Israel, neither seek the Lord. Read 'Isa. 30. 3 first *verses*, They take councel but not of me, and cover with a covering, but 'not of my spirit. *Hab.* 2. 9. Wo to him that coveteth an evill, covetousnes to his 'house, that he might set his nest on high. *v.* 6. Wo to him that encreaseth that that 'is not his, how long; and to him that ladeth himself with thick clay. *v.* 15. Wo 'to him that giveth his neighbour drink, that puttest thy bottle to him and makest 'him drunken also. *Hos* 8. 3. Israel hath cast off the thing that is good, the enemy shal 'pursue him. *v.* 4 They have set Kings but not by me, they have made Princes and 'I knew it not. *Amos* 6. 1. Wo to them that are at ease in Sion, *&c.* *v.* 3. Ye that put 'far away the evill day, and cause the seat of violence to come near. *v.* 4. That lie 'upon beds of ivory, and stretch themselves upon their couches, and eat the lambs 'out of the flock, and the calves out of the midst of the stall. *v.* 5. That chant to the 'sound of the Viol, and invent themselves instruments of musick like *David*, that 'drink wine in bowls, anointing themselves with the chief ointments; but they are 'not grieved for the afflictions of *Joseph*. *v.* 12. For ye have turned judgment into 'Gall, and the fruit of righteousnes into Hemlock. *v.* 13. Ye which rejoyce in a 'thing of nought, which say, have we not taken horns unto us by our own strength. 'Hos. 5. 6, 7. They shall go with their flocks and their herds to seek the Lord, but 'they shall not find him, he hath withdrawn himself from them; they have deale 'treacherously with the Lord, for they have begotten strang children. Now shall a 'month devour them with their portions. *Isa.* 65. 11. But ye are they that forsake 'the Lord, that forget my holy mountain, that prepare a table for that troop, and 'that furnish a drink offering for that number; therefore will I number you, *&c.* 'v. 12, 13, 14, 15, compared with *cap.* 66 *v.* 3, 4, 5, 6. *Isa.* 29. 15. Wo to them that seek 'deep to hide their councel from the Lord, & their works are in the dark; and they 'say, who seeth us and who knoweth; surely your turning things upside down shall 'be esteemed as the potters clay, *&c.* *v.* 21. That make a man an offender for a word, 'and lay a snare for him that reproveth in the gate; and turn a side the just for a 'thing of nought. *Mat.* 24. 48. But and if that evill servant shall say in his heart, my 'Lord delayeth his coming, and shall begin to smite his fellow servant, and to eat 'and drink with the drunken, the Lord of that servant shall come in a day when he

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'looked not for him, and in an houre that he is not aware of, and shall cut him in 'sunder, and appoint him his portion with the hypocrites. *Isa.*30.8. Now go write 'it before them in a Table, and note it in a Book, that it may be for a time to come 'for ever and ever.

[*Reader, wanting room at present you may please to reade these scriptures in order at large, as they stand, for they should have come in here: viz Isai.* 30 *v.*9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16, 17. and 2 *Chron.*36.*v.*16. *Isa.*26.11. *Psal.*14. 6. and *Prov.* 1. *v.* 24, 25, 26, 27, 28.]

If that which is written be for our learning, then where we finde like sins, we may with sobriety & humble reverence apply such judgments and sentences to them as the holy spirit in the scripture hath given in like cases; if it was so fatall to *Pharaoh* though a heathen for not letting Gods people go free (he being come down to deliver them, *Exo.*3.8.) as brought upon him all those sore plagues; if God reckoned the Amalekites interruption, because he had begun to deliver his people, a laying their hands upon his throne, *Exod.*17.16. And therefore would have war with them for ever. If God was so angry with the Congregation of *Israel*, when they but spake of making them a Captain to go back into Ægypt, whilest their chief Leaders mourned before him for the same. *Num.*14.4.5,6. 32 37. What shall we say of the present transgressions, when after the mighty God hath bowed the heavens, and may be said to have come down, as in *Isa.*64.13. after he hath begun to deliver his people out of Ægyptian bondage, even to the drowning of *Pharaoh* and his host, when the Captain of the Lords Army, the General himself, shall not onely return to Ægypt, but beat them of the congregation, that will not return with him, having thereby brought so evill report upon that good land (to wit) the glorious Cause of God and his Christ, that the wisdome, powerfulnes and love of God (which were fairly written upon his late works) the Kingdom of Christ and his poore people waiting for the same, were never under so great a reproach; too many now questioning whither there be either God, Christs Cause or People, or all be not a devised fable, onely for men to attain their lusts by. Seeing then things revealed belong to us, and where we finde on the house top breach of Promise lying, hypocrisie and perjury, departing away from God, hating of brethren which is Murder. 1 *Joh.*3.15.) Oppression, Revolt, Persecution, love of this world and the things of it, where judgment is turned backward, where justice standeth a far off; where truth is fallen, where equity cannot enter; yea he that departeth from evil and will testifie for good, maketh himself a prey; I say of such persons and their things, Gods people are taught by *Moses* and the Prophets, by Christ and his Apostles how to judge of them, that their way is displeasing to the Lord, they are enemies to the Crosse of Christ, a shameful spuing will come upon all their glory. Therefore all that love their God, their own souls, & the good of their own Country, ought to depart from the tents of such men, least by their complyance, that wo of calling evill good befall them, & so pertaking in a measure of their sins, they partake in their plagues also; Rather if the God of all grace so please; and oh that it might seem good in his sight, that judgment might return unto righteousnesse, and that all of each judgment, that are upright in soule with one heart might follow hard after the same.

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